

SPECIAL  
AFTERNOON  
EDITION.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 11, 1915. Temperature 8 a.m. 57° 2 p.m. 58°  
Humidity 82°

December 11, 1915. Temperature 8 a.m. 55° 2 p.m. 65°  
Humidity 82°

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 30.06

3095 日陸初月一十年卯乙

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1915.

日拜禮 號二十月二十年卯乙  
SINGAPORE 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### GREEK EX-PREMIER'S REPLY TO KING CONSTANTINE.

### ABANDONMENT OF SERBIA A POLITICAL MISTAKE.

### Russian Success in Persia Causes a Panic.

### THE ALLIES' POLICY IN THE BALKANS EXPLAINED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

### ALLIED AND NEUTRAL VESSELS ATTACKED.

December 11, 3.15 a.m.  
The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri has been sunk.  
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Petrolite, which was recently attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Algiers.  
December 11, 1.49 p.m.  
The Norwegian steamer Nerens has been sunk, the mate being drowned.  
December 11, 2.35 p.m.  
The British steamer Boirie has been sunk, and the crew landed at Alexandria.

### THE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

### DEFEAT OF BIG ENEMY FORCE.

December 11, 3.15 a.m.  
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs to the effect that the Russo-Germans and the rebel gendarmes defeated in Persia numbered several thousand, with artillery and machine guns.  
They were driven from a series of positions halfway between Teheran and Hamadan, losing many killed and wounded.

### PANIC AT HAMADAN.

December 11, 1.40 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, according to a telegram from Teheran, the Russian occupation of Salmas, Balak and other places has caused a panic at Hamadan.  
Bakhtiari surrounded the house of a German agitator, Dr. Pagen, and demanded the money he had collected. Dr. Pagen sought the protection of the gendarmes, but finally he had to take refuge in a mosque.  
The German staff Turkish Command had, while inhabitants of the town who have been telegraphing to the Government denouncing a declaration of war against Russia, have gone to the telegraph office to cancel their signatures at Isfahan.

### RECEPTION OF RUSSIAN VICTORY.

December 11, 3.50 p.m.  
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that, in the Senate, Mr. Hoke Smith proposed a resolution asking for an investigation into belligerent interference with neutral trade.  
Senator Lodge moved an amendment, asking for an investigation of the bond issue and submarine attacks involving American lives.  
Senator Lodge was cheered when he said American lives were more important than American dollars.

### LIVES OR DOLLARS.

### WHICH ARE MORE IMPORTANT?

December 11, 3.15 a.m.  
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that, in the Senate, Mr. Hoke Smith proposed a resolution asking for an investigation into belligerent interference with neutral trade.  
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Senator Lodge was cheered when he said American lives were more important than American dollars.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

### THE RETIREMENT.

December 11, 1.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica states that there was a complete calm on Thursday and early on Friday morning along the Allied front. The retirement is proceeding in good order.  
The political situation is engrossing at nation.

### BULGARIAN CLAIMS.

December 11, 5.40 p.m.  
A Bulgarian communiqué dated the 8th inst. asserts that 400 British were captured with the guns mentioned yesterday.  
The communiqué adds that the French retirement is already reported, accompanied by desperate fighting, the French leaving dead and wounded belonging to eight different regiments. The French only left Gradetz after terrible street fighting all night.

### GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

### ALLIES' FRESH NOTE PRESENTED.

December 11, 1.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Ministers of the Entente have presented a fresh Note to M. Skouloudis, after which a meeting of the Greek Cabinet was immediately held.

### M. VENEZIOLOS REPLIES TO THE KING.

December 11, 6.45 a.m.  
The Times correspondent at Athens has received from M. Venizelos a statement of his policy in reply to the recent interview with King Constantine. M. Venizelos says the Græco-Serbian Treaty is absolutely binding on Greece; moreover, it was a great political mistake for Greece to abandon Serbia, whose existence was necessary to preserve the Balkan equilibrium. King Constantine, by refusing to sanction intervention, had enforced the resignation of Ministers who enjoyed the confidence of the people, this being contrary to the Constitution.  
M. Venizelos says it is untrue that he favours a Republic, but that no Divine Right exists in Greece. M. Venizelos emphasises the point that his party was forced to abstain in the approaching elections, because the mobilisation of 53 Venizelist deputies would extinguish his majority in Parliament. He says that the Greek people fully understand the situation and are only awaiting the termination of the foreign crisis in order to make their voices heard.  
The above statement was submitted to King Constantine, who said he disagreed with it but desired it to be published.

### BOMBS DROPPED ON ANCONA.

December 11, 2.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that enemy airmen have dropped bombs on Ancona, two people being killed and some wounded.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

### GERMAN WORKS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

December 11, 5.15 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent, a communiqué says that the night has been quiet except in Champagne, where, notwithstanding the persistence of rain, there were sharp infiltrades and torpedo fighting.  
Details regarding yesterday confirm the effectiveness of our artillery between the Oise and the Aisne.  
On the Quenneville plateau, in the Vendresell-Troyon district, German works have been seriously damaged.

### MORE FIRES.

### WHEAT FOR ALLIES DESTROYED.

December 11, 1.40 p.m.  
Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat, which were awaiting shipment to Entente countries at Erie, Pennsylvania, have been destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown.  
Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that a suspicious fire has occurred in the Grand Trunk Railway workshops. Fourteen hundred men have been thrown out of work in consequence of the loss of valuable machinery.

### THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECHES.

### BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO PEACE TALK.

December 11, 2.50 p.m.  
The English papers ridicule Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's suggestion that the Allies are beaten. They proudly accept the foremost place he gives to Great Britain in the war of liberation, and declare that the best answer to his remarks concerning peace is to point to the recruiting stations, which are indicating that the country's manhood is marching freely and bravely to the sound of guns.  
The nation is only more determined, in face of the greater difficulties, in its resolution to conquer.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

### THE GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

December 11, 2.30 p.m.  
The Times states that there is growing dissatisfaction among Members of Parliament without distinction of party, asking for "more ginger." The unnatural calm of the few weeks past will not last long. Public opinion outside the Commons is growing sterner.

### SIR WILFRID LAURIER SPEAKS.

### HS] OPINION ON AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

December 11, 1.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Montreal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech delivered before a crowded Liberal meeting, said he was convinced that the victory would be secured by the Allies. He denounced a section of the Quebec Nationalists who did not favour Canada's participation in the war, and praised the leading Nationalist, Mr. Asselin, who was raising a regiment for Overseas service. He said the question had been asked why the Liberals did not attack the Government. The reason was, "because I am chief of the Liberal Party, and as long as I have the honour of presiding over its deliberations, it will not seek to triumph by taking advantage of a pressing situation."  
Referring to the attitude of America, Sir Wilfrid said the world understands that, if Germany triumphs, the United States will regret its neutrality; as Great Britain to-day regrets her neutrality in 1870.

### THE BALKANS.

### ALLIES TO REMAIN AT SALONICA.

December 11, 2.35 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the newspapers state that they do not doubt that the Allied War Councils have decided to remain at Salonica and to send necessary reinforcements to the Balkans.  
The Journal says: "We wish to entrench at Salonica and to await the hour of the combined offensive of the Allies."

### AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

### THE WAR LOAN.

December 11, 2.35 p.m.  
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that the Commonwealth four and a half per cent. War Loan has reached the record quotation of 101½.

### FIFTY THOUSAND MORE MEN PROMISED.

December 11, 2.35 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that Mr. Hughes is confident that there will be no difficulty in raising an additional 50,000 men. The recruiting campaign will be in full swing next week.

### THE BRITISH MISSION.

### AN URGENT MATTER SOLVED.

December 11, 6 p.m.  
Reuter's Paris correspondent says it is officially announced that Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, M. Briand and M. Galliani had another long conference this morning, when a question of an urgent character, justifying the visit of the British Ministers, was settled in complete accord.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

### HEAVY BULGARIAN LOSSES.

December 10, 2.25 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that fighting on the British front ceased on Wednesday, and all is quiet. The British casualties since Monday are not considerable, whereas the Bulgarians must have lost heavily.  
A general retirement of the Allied troops has commenced.

## TELEGRAMS.

### OBITUARY.

Lord Ellenborough.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, December 11.

The death is announced of Lord Ellenborough, who was well-known in his earlier years as Commander Edward Downes Law, R.N.

[Deceased was the 5th holder of the title, the 1st Baron being for many years Lord Chief Justice. The 2nd Baron was Governor General of India. Lord Ellenborough, who was born in 1841, was educated at Charterhouse, and served in the Russian War, the Chinese War of 1873-86, and the Ashanti War of 1873. He was author of several publications on nautical subjects. His heir is Lieut.-Col. C. H. Law, C.B.]

Mr. Joseph Ezra.

London, Received, December 12.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Ezra, the senior partner in the well-known Calcutta firm of that name. In his obituary notice, the Times testifies to his wide philanthropy, and to his hospitality and kindness to Indian soldiers.

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.

Gunner A. K. Brown joined the Corps on 10.12.15, allotted Corps No. 1949 and posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

Parades.

Parades for Sunday, 13th inst.:—9.30 a.m. Musketry: at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 3 dated 6.12.15.

9-9.45 a.m. Field Operations, as detailed in Corps Order No. 5 dated 10.12.15.

Parades for Monday, 13th inst.:—7.00 a.m. 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8.12.15. Semaphore and Morse Lamp practice at Telegraph Hill.

Remainder Nil.

Parades for next week:—

The whole Corps, with the exception of members of the Engineer Company detailed for duty with the Search Lights on that day, will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th inst.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—  
On duty until morning of 13th inst. H. K. V. R.  
On duty 13th to 20th inst. no. 1 Sec. Art. Battery, and Left. Nio. M. G. Co.  
On duty on duty. Lieut. Ross. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—  
On duty until morning of 13th inst. H. K. V. R.  
On duty 21st inst. Central Section M. G. Co.  
On duty on duty. Capt. Wood. Orderly Sergeant from 10th to 20th inst. Corp. A. A. Baker.



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

## AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

December 11, 3.15 a.m.  
According to Reuter's Salonica correspondent it is reliably reported that two German Divisions, commanded by General von Gallwitz, occupied Ghevgeli this morning.  
December 11, 11.30 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that the reported occupation of Ghevgeli is untrue.

## NEW FRENCH FRONT.

December 11, 1.50 a.m.  
A Paris communique states with regard to the Eastern Army, that when it was manifest that a junction with the right flank of the Serbian armies was impossible, it was decided to evacuate the French advanced positions on the Cerna and in the direction of Knjovlak. The successive retirement movements were effected methodically and without great difficulty, notwithstanding Bulgarian attacks. Following violent actions on Wednesday and Thursday, in which the Bulgarians were repulsed and lost heavily, we occupied a new front on the Bojima river in conjunction with the British.

## BULGARIANS NOT TO ENTER GREECE.

December 10, 3.25 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, in Ministerial circles it is said that the Allied troops are withdrawing in perfect order, according to a pre-arranged plan, and that the Bulgarians will not be allowed to enter Greek territory.

## THE BRITISH MISSION TO PARIS.

December 10, 3.35 p.m.  
Reuter's Paris correspondent says that President Poincaré received Sir Edward Grey and Earl Kitchener, who later lunched with him and the members of the Cabinet.

## THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

## GERMANS THROWN BACK.

December 10, 1.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a communique states that the Germans have been thrown back beyond a crest southward of Saint Souplet.

December 11, 1.50 a.m.  
A Paris communique says that the French artillery is active, particularly in Artois, where two of the enemy's batteries have been silenced.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECHES.

## APPROVED BY THE PRESS.

December 10, 5.05 p.m.  
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the German Press appears to welcome warmly the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag. The comments of the Press are summed up in the sentence: "Germany would like peace—the sooner the better—if it brings what we absolutely want."

## NO PEACE YET.

December 10, 5.05 p.m.  
Reuter's New York correspondent says that the newspapers there see no chance of peace until the Allies have restored the freedom of the nations. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, if he had been frank, would have told the Germans that the war had been a failure, but Germany has created a situation in which she cannot discuss peace till she is exhausted.

## NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

## STRICT NEUTRALITY TO BE OBSERVED.

December 10, 8.40 p.m.  
Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that a Liberal Cabinet has been formed, the Premier being Count Romanones and the Foreign Secretary, Sr. Villanueva.

December 10, 11.25 p.m.  
Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that the resignation of the Conservative Premier, Dr. Dato, owing to Parliamentary difficulties, led to the formation of a Liberal Cabinet under Count Romanones, who announces that he will adhere to the strictest neutrality toward all belligerents.

## THE ITALIANS.

## VALONA STRONGLY HELD.

December 10, 8.40 p.m.  
According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, a telegram from Rome says that Valona is strongly held by the Italian Army.

## THE INCOME TAX.

## OBJECTION TO INCREASES.

December 10, 8.40 p.m.  
At a large meeting in the City, attended by prominent representatives of the Dominions and India, a resolution was passed unanimously that the double, and sometimes treble, income-tax was unjust, inequitable, and contrary to Imperial interests, would cause the withdrawal of capital from the Dominions and Dependencies, and would restrict investment there. A strong committee was appointed to carry on the campaign, and a memorial will be circulated throughout the Empire. The belief is expressed that, if the case is put strongly before the proper quarters, redress will be secured.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## A CREW'S SAFETY.

December 10, 6.40 p.m.  
The captain and 23 men of the steamer Umetsu have been landed at Algiers.

## AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

## A STRAINED SITUATION.

December 10, 10.15 p.m.  
Reuter's Washington correspondent says that diplomatic relations with Austria are in danger of being broken off by the United States unless the urgent demands for the disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona, and an assurance that there will be no repetition of the occurrence, are complied with.

## SINKING OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

## REPUDIATION OF AN UNWARRANTED CHARGE.

December 10, 11.25 p.m.  
Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg (Imperial Chancellor) in his second speech in the Reichstag, said that the pitch of the hate against Germany was shown in the Baralong case, in which a British warship murdered the helpless crew of a German submarine. The British Press Bureau to-night says that the circumstances of the destruction of a German submarine and crew by H.M.S. Baralong in August last were at present the subject of communication between the United States and British Governments. Therefore he did not propose to make a public statement at present, beyond repudiating the unwarranted charge published by the Imperial Chancellor.

## THE GERMAN CONSPIRATORS.

## U.S. DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH.

December 11, 1.05 a.m.  
Reuter's Washington correspondent says that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has informed Mr. Lansing that the German Naval and Military Attaches, Captain Boyed and Captain von Pape, have been recalled in accordance with the request of the American Government, and has asked that safe conduct be obtained for them.

## BALKAN POLICY.

## ALLIES' DETERMINATION CONCERNING GREECE.

December 11, 6.45 a.m.  
The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail has been informed that the differences between France and Great Britain regarding the maintenance of the expedition to the Balkans have ceased to exist, an agreement having been reached after the arrival of Sir Edward Grey and Earl Kitchener. The first objective of the unity of views is already seen in the new and more energetic attitude towards Greece. Now that it has been decided to retain Salonica, the Allies are resolved to dissipate doubts regarding King Constantine's intentions and probably a joint Note will be presented at Athens, demanding, clear and immediate answers to the proposals already submitted.

## GOVERNMENT TENDERS.

## BLOCKADE OF BULGARIAN COAST.

The Hongkong Government Gazette publishes the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—  
Downing Street,  
22nd October, 1915.  
Sir,—With reference to my telegram of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that it was decided to declare a blockade of the whole of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean, and that effect has been given to this decision by the Vice-Admiral Commanding Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, as from 6 a.m. on the 16th instant.

It is notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Repairs to No. 1 Fire Boat," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday the 17th day of December, 1915. Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office. Repairs to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor.

It is also notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Dry Earth," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of December, 1915, for the supply of dry earth for sanitary purposes to Victoria Gaol for the space of one year from the 1st January next. The earth to be procured from a spot to be pointed out by the Director of Public Works in the vicinity of the Pokfulam Road, and to be delivered at the Victoria Gaol at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

It is further notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the purchase of Waste Food," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1915, for the purchase of Waste Food from Victoria Gaol for the ensuing year, commencing from 1st January, 1916, to 31st December, 1916, inclusive. This consists of the kitchen refuse and waste of rice, congee, vegetables, fish, etc., averaging 200 lbs. daily. It is also notified with reference to Government Notification No. 698 of 1900, that separate sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Prisoners' Provisions, etc.," for the supply of the Articles therein mentioned, from 1st February, 1916, to 31st January, 1917, inclusive, will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 29th day of

December, 1915. No tender will be considered, unless the person tendering produces a receipt to the effect that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$400 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if such person refuses to carry out his tender. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement and to give security to the satisfaction of the Government in the sum of \$2,500.

## THE SHANGHAI OUTBREAK.

## HOW THE CHAHO WAS SEIZED.

## SHELL IN THE SETTLEMENT.

## About half past six o'clock last

## evening the North China

## Daily News of December 7, a

## steam launch containing about

## twenty men went up the river

## from the direction of the International

## Settlement and drew alongside

## the Chinese cruiser Chaoho, a

## vessel of 2,750 tons displacement

## and armed with two six-inch, four

## four-inch, two three-inch, six

## three-pounder and two one-pound

## guns. It is authoritatively

## stated that the crew immediately

## revolted, but the officers

## remained loyal. Almost immediately

## the cruiser opened fire upon the

## Kiangnan Arsenal. At first the

## shooting was somewhat erratic

## and several shells came over the

## French Concession and the

## International Settlement, at least

## two foreign houses being struck.

## Firing from the cruiser ceased

## about half an hour.

## It appears that the cruiser fired

## the gunboat Tungshing are both

## in the river near the Arsenal and

## that they remain loyal, watching the

## Chaoho, but not attacking, as an

## engagement would result in shells

## coming into the foreign quarters.

## Heavy guns were first heard and

## dwellers in the Western District

## were attracted to points of vantage.

## Nothing in the nature of a

## broadside was heard, one gun

## firing after the other at irregular

## intervals. The actual firing of big

## guns lasted about half an hour.

## Shortly after seven o'clock a

## steel projectile hit the wall

## between two parts of Hickerton's

## Hotel with a glancing blow, as

## the result of which the shell

## ricocheted through a pantry window

## length of the apartment and after

## going a fair piece cut of a

## cupboard door fell to the ground.

## The miraculous part of the whole

## affair is that the shell missed

## about eight Chinese boys, who

## were engaged in preparing the

## dinner.

## The shell had apparently

## broken either in the course of its

## flight or in hitting against the

## wall of Hickerton's. The pointed

## fragment which was recovered

## was that of a solid steel armour-

## piercing projectile such as

## would be used for a naval gun.

## The other projectiles fell in

## Manila Road, near the junction

## with Chungking Road, doing

## damage to Chinese houses. It is

## reported that these shells have

## been taken possession of by the

## police. One shell struck the joint

## in the roof of Mr. Wisner's house

## in Rue Chapelle in the early part

## of the firing and was deflected

## though two bedrooms, doing considerable

## damage, passing out of a

## window towards the compound

## of the French School.

## Throughout the night search-

## lights were flashing from the

## men of war and the Arsenal and every

## preparation was apparently made

## against surprise during the night.

## A resident who was driving

## along the road leading from the

## Shanghai-Ningpo-Hangchow rail-

## way station with his wife and

## two children at the time

## the firing started said that

## the firing of shells started

## apparently from the cruisers or

## gunboats in the river and that

## the firing was directed against

## Pootung and that nothing could

## be detected as to any attack from

## this side or that any shells were

## being fired to this side of the

## river. He heard some rifle firing,

## but it was a long way off and he

## was unable to distinguish from

## which direction it came. He

## drove to his house in the French

## Concession without any untoward

## incident occurring.

## The tramcars going in the direction

## of Siewwei were all crowded

## with Chinese, whilst along the

## roads leading in the same direction

## were to be seen many families

## with their belongings, bent

## presumably on getting away from

## what was the fighting some two

## years ago. There was no evidence

## of disorder amongst any of the

## crowds or parties seen, and ap-

## pearances gave the impression

## that the refugees were prepared

## beforehand to clear out.

## An eye-witness of the firing,

## who saw it all from the roof of his

house near the Nanyang Wharf, states that he first saw the firing from the Pootung side directed towards the Chinese men-of-war in the river. At this time there was both rifle and gun fire. Later the ships opened fire in the direction of Shanghai and then the Arsenal guns open upon Pootung. He distinctly saw one shell burst against the side of one of the men-of-war engaged.

Until nine o'clock there was desultory rifle firing going on in Pootung and in the direction of the Pagoda and at about 8.45 p.m. one gun was fired from the men-of-war in the direction of Shanghai.

Official Account.  
The official story of the disturbance, as told to a representative of the North China Daily News by the authorities at the Arsenal, on Tuesday is as follows:

Shortly before 5 o'clock a launch coming from the direction of the Settlement steamed up alongside the Chaoho. On board there were about thirty young men of the student class, dressed in foreign clothes, the leaders of whom were acquainted with some of the officers on board the cruiser. On arrival on board they asked permission to show the party which they had brought with them over the ship, and in view of the fact that some of them had been naval students, permission was readily granted.

Accordingly the whole party went aboard.

Then began a personally-conducted tour of the vessel, in the course of which the party very cleverly split itself up into groups, each group stationing itself at one or other of the larger guns. The Chaoho is used for training men for the navy, and consequently the guns are of various descriptions. When the tour had proceeded sufficiently long for the groups to take up their positions, the leaders drew their revolvers and gave the gunnery officer, Lieut. Wang, who was showing them round, the choice between instant death and handing over the keys of the magazines.

Lieut. Wang appears to have faced the situation coolly, endeavouring, no doubt, to gain sufficient time for something to happen. What did happen, even according to the official account, somewhat vague.

The full complement of the Chaoho is 330 officers and men. About half that number were on board, and yet the party of thirty were able to obtain complete control, after killing not more than four men. Some of the crew jumped overboard; those who did not were thoroughly cowed. In the confusion, however, somebody had sufficient sense to secure the key of the magazine in which is kept the ammunition for the 8-inch guns, and to throw it overboard.

The key, however, of the magazine containing ammunition for the smaller guns was handed over to the rebels, who proceeded to make use of it. In a very short time they had opened fire on the Arsenal.

It is necessary to have an accurate idea of the position of the Chaoho and the other Chinese vessels in her vicinity to understand what followed. The Chaoho herself was lying in mid-stream immediately opposite the Arsenal. Northeast of her lay the Kingching, the Foocong and the Haisien, one behind the other in the order named. Southeast lay the Tungchi and the Yingswei. Of these five vessels only the Haisien and the Yingswei were at the line and the Yingswei of the other could do anything to silence the Chaoho for the Foocong is a transport, the Kingching is undergoing repairs, is minus her engines and has no armament to speak of, while the Tungchi had no steam up. Yet these three vessels were so placed that, in the dark—for it was dark by the time the Chaoho opened fire on the Arsenal—the Haisien and the Yingswei were strait to open fire for fear of damaging them.

At this point the Paotiyin Fort, which stands about 300 yards below the Arsenal boundary near Chinese Waterworks, let fly at all the cruisers in case they were disposed to follow the example of the Chaoho and it was at this time that some of the shells which fell in the Settlement must have been fired by the Chaoho, whose guns were manned by her own crew labouring at the business end of revolvers, yet retaining sufficient sang-froid to fire high and clear.

The Arsenal, the Fort and every-

thing else that the rebels wanted to hit. The Chaoho fired in all eighty-five three-inch shells as numbered from the empty cartridge cases found on board.

It was decided to attempt to silence her by boarding parties and several boat-loads of soldiers started out from the Arsenal. Their attack, so runs the official account, was driven back by bombs, revolvers and the ship's guns, and the rebels remained masters of their prize. Nothing more occurred until between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, when the Tungchi slipped her anchors and got out of the way of the Yingswei, the idea of this manoeuvre being that at the earliest streak of dawn the Yingswei should open fire on the Chaoho.

About 5 o'clock, or little later, this was done, and in a very short space of time the rebels had had enough. One shell struck the Chaoho about six inches above the water line, another shot hit her bows, while the third struck the base of the forward conning tower. Here, apparently, the rebels, beginning to repent of their escapade, had clustered for safety and promptly decided that they had better make a bolt of it. They scrambled into boats, shoved off, and through the mist made good their escape to the Pootung side of the river.

UNOFFICIAL.  
During the bombardment a party of rebels is said to have attempted a diversion from the direction of the Hangchow Railway. There was some rifle firing, but the coolness of the garrison of the Arsenal frustrated their efforts.

It is also stated that 10,000 Chinese, mostly unemployed, were in readiness in the Settlement to rally to the rebel headquarters, which, apparently, were planned to be at the chief police-station on Nantao Band. Although the station was bombed and one soldier killed and two wounded, the celerity with which Major-General Shu took command and threw out strong pickets and prohibited anyone entering from the French Band frustrated this plan also.

At 4 o'clock this morning the police at the junction of Kaifeng and North Tibet Roads in Chapei, heard revolver shots followed by two rifle shots. It appears that thirty to forty rebels armed with rifles and bombs raided a sub-station of the Chapei Chinese Police. The rebels threw four bombs, three exploding and killing one policeman and wounding three. A body of regular troops quickly arrived on the scene whereupon the rebels vanished.

One three-inch shell damaged 302 Chungking Road, others landed at the Base Club, Captain McEwen's garden, and Ravenscourt, 159 Babbling Well, but damage, up to the present report, is very slight.

During the firing the river gunboat Kiangching, moored off the upper end of the Nantao Band, was hit in three places and two men were killed and five injured.

The Baden-Powell Scouts took advantage of the outbreak on Sunday evening to demonstrate to the community their value as an adjunct to the forces of the Settlement. Within half an hour of the fact being known that there was trouble at the Arsenal the Scouts were ready for work, which in this instance took the form of procuring information for the Volunteers and the Police. At about noon the authorities at the Arsenal issued a proclamation calling on the people who had left, and those who had removed their property, to return. It further stated that there was no further reason for leaving the city and urged the people to carry on their business as before, as everything was quiet.

Admiral Sir C. P. S. made his way to the Arsenal from the Palace Hotel as soon as he learnt of the outbreak and ably assisted Admiral Lee and the officials, all of whom displayed the utmost coolness and resource.

H. E. Yang Tcheng expressed his appreciation of the readiness with which Captain McEwen took measures to assist the Arsenal authorities in the restoration of order.

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